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Russell Lupins

NEW MIRACLE RAINBOW FLOWERS

\$250.00 OFFERED FOR ONE PLANT
\$25.00 for one THIMBLEFUL OF SEED

But none sold!

Seed of New Varieties Now Offered for the First Time



A good big armful of brilliant colors, plucked from a bed of Russell Lupin's.

It is a fact that \$250.00 was offered for a single plant of Russell Lupins, but George Russell, the old Yorkshire gardener, would not part with one of his beloved family of plants. They were the finest lupin children in all the world. Twenty-five dollars was offered for a pinch of seed and refused.

Now these marvelously beautiful flowering plants may be had by all for a trifle. They grow most anywhere in ordinary garden soil, preferring sandy or gravelly soil.

These great, gorgeous Russell Lupins will, to a certain extent, revolutionize our gardens.

The enormous well rounded, long, symmetrical flower spikes are 3 feet long, 15 inches in circumference, a mass of gorgeous color, closely set with individual flowers, an inch across, that somewhat resemble Sweet Peas. All flowers on the spike, from top to bottom, open at one time, showing no stem. Never any flower comparable. Flowers keep well when cut.

The colors are extraordinary, many new shades never before seen in Lupins: self blues, pinks, reds, yellows, maroon, purple and many others. Then there are the bicolors: violet and white; blue and yellow; red and bronze; red and white; yellow and orange; pink and white, and other delightful combinations, the standard one color, the keel another.

The plants average 3½ to 4 feet high, with large attractive foliage.

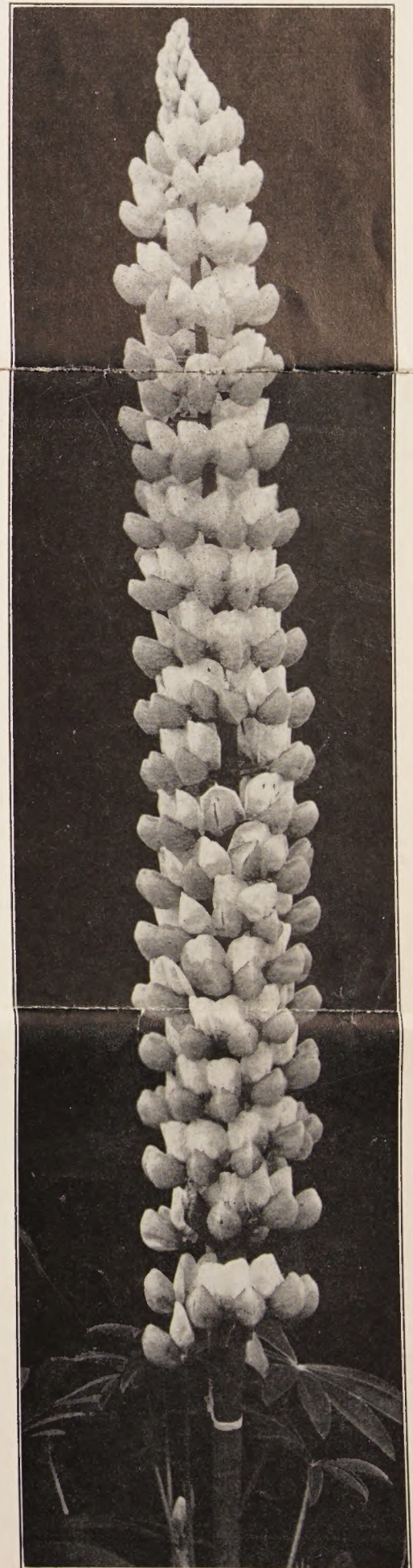
These new hardy Lupins start a new race of flowers that bid fair to become as popular as the Dahlia, both native American plants.

AWARDED THREE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY GOLD MEDALS

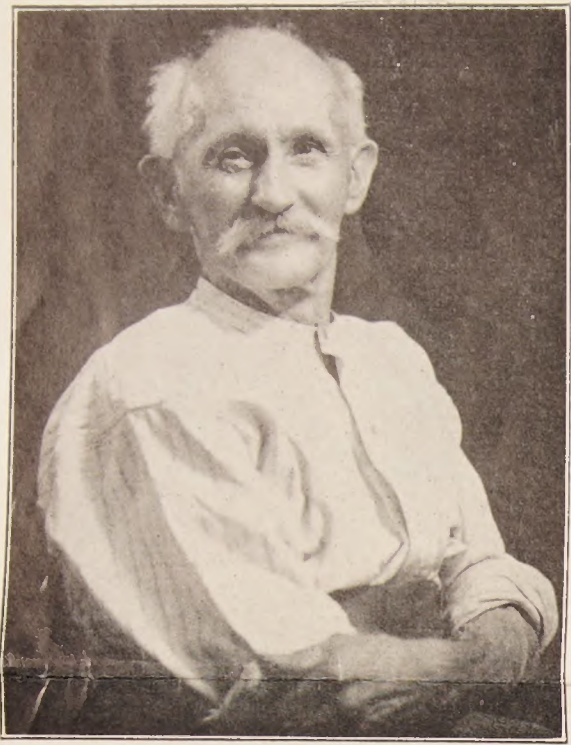
At the Cheltenham Flower Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in June, 1937, Russell Lupins monopolized the attention of visitors and were awarded the great Gold Medal of the Society, the first awarded to Lupins.

At the close of the year the Williams Memorial Medal was awarded for the best exhibit of one family of flowers during 1937.

To the originator, George Russell, the Veitch Memorial Medal for his notable contribution to horticulture.



A single spike of flowers.



George Russell, the Yorkshire gardener, now about eighty years old, still hale and hearty, the originator of Russell Lupins.

THE NEW VARIETIES

Some of the most beautiful varieties grown in the great fields in England have been named, plants of these selling for \$1.87 to \$5.75 each in England. Seeds of these plants are included in the growers colored packets, marked RE-SELECTED STOCK, sealed with the registered trade-mark seal, the portrait of Mr. Russell surrounded with a band of red, as follows:

12 seeds, 25 cts.; 50 seeds, 65 cts.; 120 seeds, \$1.25; 250 seeds, \$2.50.

GUARANTEED GENUINE RUSSELL LUPIN SEEDS can only be obtained in the growers original packets sealed with the registered trade-mark seal.

Plants of the new varieties will not be available in the United States until 1941, owing to Government quarantine.

Russell Lupin seeds were offered for the first time in 1938. Almost every combination of color and shade appears in these flowers.

Seeds of the ORIGINAL STOCK will arrive in October or November 1938, for the season of 1939, priced as follows:

10 seeds, 15 cts.; 24 seeds, 25 cts.; 80 seeds, 65 cts.; 200 seeds, \$1.25; 500 seeds, \$2.50.

These will be packed in the growers original colored packets, sealed with the blue registered trade-mark seal bearing Mr. Russell's portrait surrounded with a narrow band of blue. These packets are plainly marked ORIGINAL STOCK.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Cultural directions, printed in England, are enclosed in each seed packet. That is another safeguard for purchasers to distinguish the genuine, superior Russell Lupins grown by the introducers. In addition, supplementary instructions, as the result of my experience are sent, stating what particular treatment the plants require in this country.

WARNING!

To be sure of obtaining genuine Russell Lupins, purchase seeds only in the English growers original colored packets, sealed with this seal. Each packet containing the originator's complete, simple cultural directions. • All lupin seeds look alike. The unprecedented demand for Russell Lupins may tempt some dealers to offer cheap, spurious seeds as the genuine. Purchase only the original sealed packets and avoid disappointment and waste of money.



READ WHAT PROMINENT HORTICULTURISTS SAY:

UNITED STATES — "A new strain of Lupines that have literally shaken British horticulturists out of their habitual calm. Accustomed to seeing large shows and examples of skillful culture, an exhibit has to be out of the ordinary to cause British show goers and show reporters to become unduly excited."

"The plants are ultra vigorous and the spikes are densely flowered. The color range is extraordinary, including many shades never before seen in lupins. The average height in growth is from 4 to 5 feet. A new departure from anything previously seen." T. A. Weston, in Florists Exchange.

"Something new has suddenly burst upon the world. It is an English gardener that has accomplished this wonder. George Russell, who has devoted twenty years in the Autumn of his life to the improvements of a plant. The results have been astounding. Such coloring, shading and blending of yellow, blue, pink, rose, and crimson are almost unbelievable." Leonard Barron, in The Flower Grower.

ENGLAND — "Russell Lupins are distinctive in the combined features, size, habit, spike formation and color making them a strain to be desired and one that will be in demand. No trace of stem discernible between the florets. The spikes fifteen inches in circumference. Stem, flower spike, flowers, all in proportion."—Horticultural Trade Journal, London.

"Sensational in character, will make a vast difference to horticulture for many years to come. Setting everybody in Horticultural Hall to talking with such animation, that we got away to seek quietude and to think. The sight of the cut flowers was wonderful. We have much more to write about these plants."—Amateur Gardening, London.

"Lupinus Polyphyllus out of all recognition. Never before have I seen such marvelous coloring, or been thrilled by such exotic blendings, and I have seen every 'worth-while' plant or race of plants introduced in the last forty years. I have seen nothing to come within a mile of the new Russell Lupins. The Gold Medal was never more richly deserved."—D. W. Simmons, Member of R. H. S. Floral Committee, in My Garden, London.

EDWARD C. VICK

Representative for United States

205 ELWOOD AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



Russell Lupin plant bearing a number of flower spikes which is customary.



Over one hundred thousand people from all over the world visited the fields of Russell Lupins last Summer. Rows of automobiles parked in road, shown in the background.

so that one or two nodes are buried, and firming the sand. (Fig. 2.) A thorough watering is helpful after all the cuttings are in place. For the first few days, care should be taken that too much sun does not cause wilting because this will retard the rooting process materially. The leaves should be kept firm at all times. However, sufficient circulation of air should be present so that moisture does not remain on the leaves for a very long time to encourage the growth of mildew.

After three or four weeks have elapsed, evidences of new growth may be seen and this will indicate, in most cases, that roots have formed at the base of the cuttings. When these roots have become one-half inch to one inch in length, the cuttings may be removed from the sand and potted in small pots using a sandy loam which has some leaf-mold incorporated in it. (Fig. 3.) Very little or no fertilizer should be used in this first compost. This should be reserved until after the young plants have become established.

In addition to the bedding plants mentioned at the beginning of this article this is the proper time for rooting many of the plants for the rock garden. Some of these are creeping phlox, arabis, sedum, viola and hardy candytuft. Although many of these plants are best propagated by division, satisfactory results may also be obtained from cuttings.

For success in this method of propagation, the following needs should be observed:

1. Clean, sharp sand free from loam and humus.
2. Cuttings from new growths which are free from disease and insect pests.
3. Adequate moisture and air circulation.
4. Freedom from excessive strong sunlight.
5. Cleanliness and close observation.

—Raymond E. Smith.

Andover, Mass.

A Season's Experience With Russell Lupins

WHETHER it is due to the fact that everyone followed the directions given, and either chipped or treated with acid, the seed of Russell lupins, or that that strain is unusually vigorous, the fact remains that the seed germinated rapidly. I am inclined to think that few persons realized the hardness of hybrid lupin seed previously and therefore did not chip it, with the result that germination was slow and erratic. The same condition applies to the seed of the Texas Bluebonnet, *Lupinus texensis*. Seed of this, chipped, came up in a few days;

unchipped, not a seedling is visible after two months and the seeds examined are still as hard as stones in the damp soil. One point about lupins is that it is unwise to sow early under glass or even in mid-Summer, except in pure sand or sterilized soil as the seedlings are extremely liable to the same root rot that attacks sweet peas. This disease stops all root growth; the roots look as if they had been burned.

The many reported failures with Russell lupins were undoubtedly due to this disease or to the damping off disease's attacking the seeds as soon as they burst, many being destroyed before they emerged through the soil.

I have seen it stated that lupin seedlings do not transplant well; this is decidedly untrue. They readily transplant but in taking them out of the seed flat, pan or bed, care must be taken not to break the roots which are long and easily damaged. When in pots or flats the whole soil mass should be turned out and it should be dry enough to permit shaking out the roots freely. If in a bed the seedlings should be lifted in mass with a fork, not dug out with a trowel or an odd label as is permissible with shallow rooting seedlings.

A notable fact about Russell lupins is that many seedlings from an indoor sowing in March, were blooming in early July. The same happened with cuttings rooted in March; these blooming before June was out.

"Cuttings?" someone may exclaim, "How come?" Well this writer happened to have large two-year old plants set outdoors in April. These began blooming the third week in May. Earlier in the month several were flowered in the greenhouse. It may be added that of the 80-odd plants flowered, no two were alike and all were two-toned or bicolors.

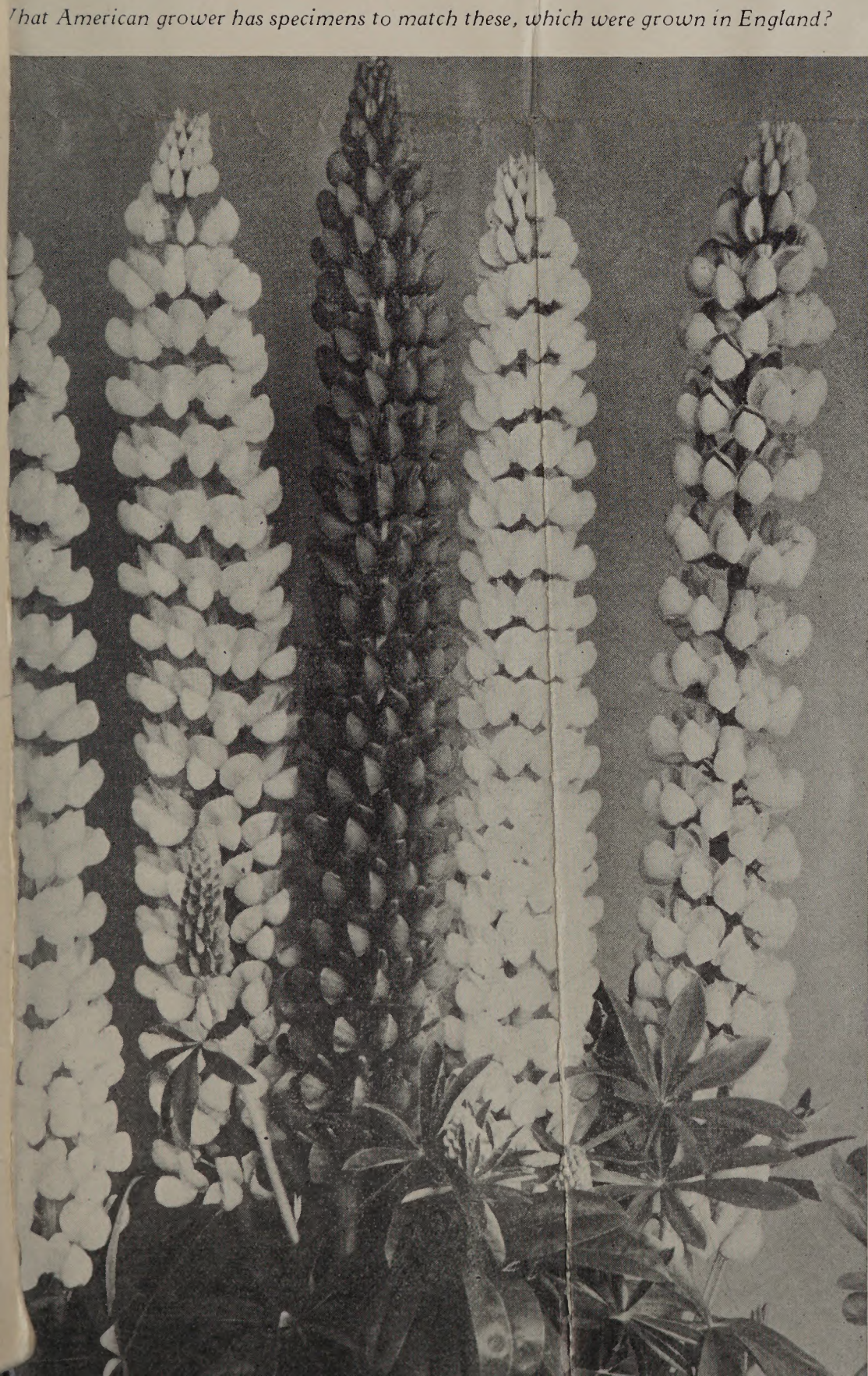
I may add that lupins, including the Russells, are subject to a leaf disease when heat and moisture prevail. The disease is not unlike the black rot of delphiniums, but I have not found a means of control. The root rot that takes off lupins may have some connection with the leaf spot.

—T. A. Weston.

Hillsdale, N. J.

Chipping Russell lupin seeds gives prompt germination. Other treatments unnecessary.

—E. C. Vick.



What American grower has specimens to match these, which were grown in England?

